

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND".....	About SATURDAY, 11th Dec.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG".....	WEDNESDAY, 15th December, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BULO".....	About WEDNESDAY, 15th December.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYD, NEW & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND".....	FRIDAY, 18th Dec., Daylight.
KODAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO".....	Middle of December.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
HANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	OCEANIE.....	Sellier.....	30th Dec., P.M.
MARSHALLS, VIA PORTS	TONKIN.....	Charbonnel.....	31st Dec., P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	NORA.....	Martin.....	3rd Jan., P.M.
MARSHALLS, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIE.....	Broc.....	4th Jan., P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

HONGKONG-CANTON-KWANGSI RIVER SERVICE.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU" and "CHARLES HARDOUIN"

Capt. Marabal (1900 tons 14 knots) Capt. Bichaine

DEPARTURE:

From HONGKONG the Co's Wharf near Wing Lok Street Every Night at 10 excepting Saturdays.

From CANTON (French Concession, Shamoen) Every Evening at 5.15 excepting Sundays.

FARES:—1ST CLASS \$5.00, 2ND CLASS \$2.00.

French Cuisine and Wines of the Best Vintage. Meals, \$1.50.

S.S. "ROBERT LEBAUDY" Capt. Vivier

CANTON-WUCHOW SERVICE—SEE SCHEDULE.

For further information, apply to—

HEAD OFFICE, Canton.

P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., Hongkong (4 Queen's Building, Tel. No. 950)

N.B.—Guides (\$2.00), sedan chairs and bearers (\$1.80) can always be engaged at Canton by starting at about 8 o'clock in the morning on a visit to the picturesque Chinese City, the tourist will find time to view the shops and other places of interest, returning to Shamoen at about 3 p.m.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1909.

Intimation.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON.

CALCUTTA.

SHANGHAI.

John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

9, Beak Street

155, Nanjing Street

Hongkong, 26th March 1909.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Route,

A. 1, and Wathia.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES
HONGKONG, 26th March, 1909.

REGRET

You will NEVER if you
VISITMOHIDEEN &
THAHA,

in

D'AGUILAR STREET,

the

NEW JEWELLERS

AND DEALERS

in

CEYLON PRECIOUS

STONES

of every description, and

other GEMS.

Hongkong, 11st August, 1909.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

15, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

"SITI KEPAH"

AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT AT KUALA LUMPUR.

Before a large audience, says the *Malay Mail*, the members of the Sultan's Club Amateur Dramatic Society produced "Siti Kepah," described on the programme as a "new startling and romantically Musical Comedy." With the programme was printed a résumé of the play which describes the plot with such lucidity of expression and such elegant phraseology that we feel we cannot do better than produce it. It reads as follows:—

ACT I.

A Sodager, who is fortunate with undisciplined blessings in shape of 3 blooming daughters, is always distressed through emptiness of interior pocket and expenditures of said daughters. Husbands are now most necessary, so he tells his Krami to prepare inden for eligibles on Crown Agents. The daughters making many nose sniffs at so-called eligibles, the Sodager falls in damnable rages, telling to miserable Krami, in several very abusive languages. The Krami, and others make hellish plot for abduction against the 3 bloomers aforesaid, who fearfully abscond themselves to the jungle, the Sodager learns this, and after beating of brow sends servants to make search, they go sorrowfully, suffering great hardship, re quite inadequate personal allowance as per General Orders. (Copy attached.)

ACT II.

A very good Chinese gardener, always selling good vegetables, is growing in his garden strictly following Sanitary Board regulations: his son comes in with a small firewood saying the railway now using coal only. His father slashes to him with the tongue, and the 3 blooming Sodager's daughters come in: the son is at once earnest with loving towards Siti Kepah. Suddenly to their intense surprise 3 Penghulu's sons arrive, they are looking for wives: all sing and go to morphia's arms. The servants and the Chinaman then break through the house. The Penghulu's sons fearfully encouraged, fight, and make report of gangrobbery to the Police Station, the Police, as per custom, make no arrests, the daughters and the Chinaman's son go home.

ACT III.

The Penghulu is complained by the Sodager of his daughter: the 3 sons come and tell the gangrobbery. The penghulu thinks to arrest the Sodager, but the daughters enter, and are beautifully reconciliated. The outrageous Krami is charged for gangrobbery with abductions and the servants accessory in the facts but they monetize the Penghulu in their travelling expenses. The Chinaman complains of his broken down vegetables and loss of livelihood, he has compensations in \$10, but his son steals and tries to buy Siti Kepah, the Penghulu's sons and the Sodager's daughters are married and everything ends in walking the cake.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE (Nearly New).

Balls, Cues, Rest, all complete.

Apply to—

GEO. MCBAIN,

No. 22, New Praya.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1909.

FOR SALE

AT

GRACA & CO'S
STORE,

27, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

DOLLS.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

TOYS.

SWEETS.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR.

CARDS.

ALBUMS.

CHILDREN'S MAIL CARTS.

AND

A Variety of Articles suitable

for

CHRISTMAS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

GRACA & CO.,

27, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st Dec. 1909.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point downwards and 2 U M below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal, indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sun Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Keung.
Cape Collinson.	Sun Tse Koi.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the High houses.

F. G. Fries,

1st Dec. 1909.

Intimation.

Powell's

Xmas

Bazaar

NOW

OPEN.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

and

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1909.

Intimations.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th December, 1909.

In the direction of Chin-lan-chu and Customs Pass, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 10 A.M., and finishing (if the range is clear) at 1 P.M. If the weather is unfavourable on the above date, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.

BASIL TAYLOR,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
[115]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra cars at 1.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 28, Queen's Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1900. [115]

YUEN HING,

NO. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.

FACTORY SWATOW KIA LAK.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

In all kinds of hand-made DRAWN and EMBROIDERY CHINESE LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER WARE, &c., all of the best quality. Hongkong, 6th August, 1900. [173]

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET

JUST UNPACKED

'Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application. Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1900. [173]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS.

from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Office, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

25th May, 1909.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909. [115]

JAPANESE IMPERIAL COUSINE.

The following curious and interesting particulars of the Imperial Kitchen are translated from a Japanese paper:—

"In the Bureau of Imperial Cuisine, where the meals of our Emperor and Empress are cooked, there are two sections, the one for preparing Japanese dishes and the other for European. In either section, all utensils required for cooking purposes are arranged in perfect order and kept always scrupulously clean, not a particle of dust being allowed to remain in the room.

"When the time comes for the commencement of cooking, Midorigawa, who takes charge of the Japanese dishes, and all their assistants dress themselves in white, and having washed their hands and mouth, set about their work. The various dishes are daily prepared by consulting the list made by asking their Majesties' choice; the materials being taken out of the storehouse by direction of the Royal Purchasers, the head of the Cuisine Bureau, and its subordinate officials, while the water is drawn from a well set apart for their Majesties' drinking water.

"The *sen*, or small dining-tables used when Japanese dishes are served, are of plain wood, bearing in black varnish sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum crests, while the *chawan*, or rice-bowls, are of white Kiyomizu porcelain ware, also marked with deep-blue chrysanthemum crests. These are accompanied by *hashi*, or chopsticks, of white willow tapering towards both ends; and a few other vessels.

"When all is ready the *sen* are delivered to the Bureau of Court Physicians, who make an inspection. The examination of the contents by the physicians over the dishes are tasted in the presence of the Board of Chamberlains, and after this they are handed over to the Court ladies to be served. The remains of each meal, which are termed *o-suberi* (slip), are examined and weighed for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of their Majesties' health.

"The Emperor makes it a rule to take *o-yu-shita* and coffee at breakfast. *O-yu-shita* is a Court term applied to a kind of dilute gruel prepared by mixing hot water and a small quantity of rice left in the bottom of the pan after the greater part of the rice has been taken away—left there until it becomes browned. Both Japanese and European dishes are served at lunch and supper, but four-fifths of them are said to be Japanese.

"The milk used in the Palace is of a superior kind yielded by the cows in the dairy designed for imperial use. An apprentice in the Bureau of Court Physicians boils the milk in *gogo* (one-fifth of a gallon) silver bottles during the intervals of his Majesty's meal-times, and it is served after strict examination. The banana being a favourite fruit of the Emperor's, banana plants are cultivated in the Imperial garden at Shiojuku. Besides this fruit, his Majesty takes peaches imported from France (*swimtsu-to*), Shanghai, and Tientsin. He is fond of vegetables of Kyoto cultivation, though some are said to be purchased from Okada or Kanda.

"The Cuisine is supplied with fish by Uo Sei, of Nihombashi, who has been patronised since the beginning of the Meiji era. Among the fish from the sea are *tai* (sea-bream) *kuma* (sea-eel) *kochi* (*platycephalus indicus*), *hori* (yellow-tail) *bora* (grey mullet), *anago* (*paralabrax japonicus*), and *kani*; while the freshwater fish are *ayu* (trout), *igoi*, *kar* (carp), *juna* (gibel), *unagi* (eel), and so forth. Of all these latter, the trout is esteemed as the greatest delicacy, and fish caught in the upper waters of the river Nagara, or at Obita, Izu, are sent annually to the Imperial Cuisine, where they are kept all the year round.

"The hen, the wild duck, the quail, the solpe, the wild goose, and the green pheasant are some of their Majesties' favourite fowls. They are mostly eaten boiled, but fish is broiled either with sauce or with salt, no *sashimi* (raw fish) being taken by the Emperor. He eats sponge-cake, triangular chocolates, and *yokan* (a sweet paste made of steamed beans). This last, termed *Ryomohikashima*, is particularly liked, and is specially prepared for use in the Palace by such confectioners as Kurokawa of Ginza, Shiose of Kojimachi, and Toraya of Akasaka.

"The Japanese *sake* taken by the Majesty is either the 'Gingama' or the 'Sobana,' both pure varieties manufactured in Nada near Kobe; while the foreign wine is a white French variety, two glasses of which the Emperor takes at supper. The *sake*-bottles are made of silver in the shape of an *omiki-dzuku*, or bottle in which *sake* is offered to a Japanese deity, each of them containing one pint and a half (4 go) of the liquor. The wine cups are either those of silver, plated with gold on the inside, or *ku-tai* or Kiyomizu porcelain ware.

"The tobacco consumed by the Emperor is prepared from the most excellent varieties produced in our country, such as *Imisu Kokubu* (Kyushu), *Tarumi*, and *Mito* leaves. Some of these are said to be from fifty to more than a hundred years old. Only about 1 per cent. of a quantity, say, of ten thousand pounds of these leaves is picked out from the whole lot. It is then cured during fine weather, and aromatised and flavoured to suit the Emperor's liking. The cigarettes have paper mouthpieces with the Imperial crests stamped upon them, and absorbents inserted between them and the tobacco. Each hundred of these cigarettes is wrapped up in *goshoguruma* paper tin-foil. This *goshoguruma* paper is also used for wrapping cut tobacco, which is offered in packets of ten mooms, or 11-3 oz. each.

"We are told that when tobacco is prepared for his Majesty, the room used for the purpose is first disinfected with formalin, and no one is then admitted into it except those in charge of the work viz., an official in the Bureau of Supplies, an engineer in the Mombury Bureau, an assistant-engineer, a mechanic, and three male and twenty female workers. After undergoing a medical examination, all put on clean white dresses, and wash their hands first

with a disinfectant and then in clean water, before they begin preparing the leaves on a plain table of *tsukushi*.

"At breakfast the Empress takes three or four small pieces of bread with butter or jam; jam made from grapes or apricots being especially appreciated. She partakes of lunch and supper with the Emperor, and only eats European dishes regularly when dining with his Majesty. *Okusu dai* cooked with jelly, *shirase* (whitebait), *yomogi-ga-shima* (cakes made from kidney beans); apples of Morioka, strawberries, and Ushu mandarin oranges are some of the things of which the Empress is fond. Her Majesty tastes no pickle excepting sometimes two or three slices of very soft *Nara-ruta*. The rice for her use is first hulled and refined, and then washed for some three hours for careful picking, the grains becoming through the process very clean and glossy before boiling. Always attentive to her health, the Empress eats nothing between meals save some fruit which she occasionally takes 'at about three o'clock in the afternoon only during the season when the days are long.'—*Japan Chronicle*.

Intimations.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche
& Co."

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1900. [140]

MOTOR CARS

FOR HIRE.

THE ONLY GARAGE IN-TOWN.

MOTOR BOATS

FOR HIRE

ALWAYS AT BLAKE PIER.

NEW BICYCLES

FOR HIRE and SALE.

GENERAL REPAIRERS

TYPEWRITERS, BICYCLES

and MOTORS.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33 and 35, Des Vaux Road.

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used, is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold in tins, by all Chemists, etc., everywhere.

BENGER'S FOOD

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,
the 9th December, 1909, at 11 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
HIGH CLASS ENGLISH JEWELRY,
Comprising:—
DIAMOND RINGS, BRACELETS,
BROOCHES, PINS, GOLD BANGLES,
MARQUISE RINGS, GOLD and SILVER
WATCHES by Benson, SILVER BACK
HAIR BRUSHES, TOILET SETS, JEWEL
CASES, MANICURE SETS, GENT'S PIG-
SKIN DRESSING CASES, FANCY
GOODS, &c., &c.

VALUABLE 18-K. GOLD CHRONO-
METER WATCH by Chas. Frodsham,
London.

A quantity of LOOSE DIAMONDS.
These goods have just arrived from London,
being part of Bankrupt Stock, and are not
locally owned. Suitable for Xmas
presents.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [181]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on

FRIDAY,

the 10th December, 1909, at 11 A.M., in
F Godown Bowlington,

25 CASES ARRACK.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1909. [181]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on

SATURDAY,

the 11th December, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

Comprising:—

PICTURES, CLOTHES and HAIR

BRUSHES, LADY'S HAND BAGS, CHINA

FIGURES, JEWEL BOXES, TOYS,

WOOLLEN SINGLETS, RUBBER BALLS,

DOLLS, HATS, CLOCKS, TYPEWRITER,

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [182]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Captains Bremer & Frahm,

to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
on

MONDAY,

the 13th December, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., within
their residence, MacDonnell Road,

THE WHOLE OF THEIR

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE.

Particulars from Catalogue.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [183]

Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SITHONIA."

Captain Bremher, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on the 11th inst. No Claims will be admitted after delivery of Cargo has been effected to Consignees; and same must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, otherwise they will not be recognised.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before steamer's arrival.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1909. [184]

S.S. "POLYNESIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNES of Cargo from London, ex *S.S. Melle and Dordogne*, in connection with above Steamer and hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 1 P.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 13th December, at Noon will be subject to rent, and landing charges.

All Claims must be presented in 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 13th December, at 1 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [185]

Intimations.

"COLIGNUM."

A PERFECT preservative stain for Wood, Stone, and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the Ravages of Insects and Vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"Solignum" really does what is claimed for it, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c.

In Drums and Barrels of various colours.

Prospectus and all further information from

SIEMSEN & CO.,

(Machinery Dept.) Hongkong,

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [181]

BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE

POOR CHINESE ORPHANS

OF THE

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His

Excellency Sir FREDERICK LUGARD,

K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

The French Sisters have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL BAZAAR will be held at the CITY HALL on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

They request your presence in order to inspect the different Needle and Fancy Works made by their Poor Orphans.

Asile de la Sainte Enfance,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1909. [187]

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOEBEN,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of December, will be subject to rent.

Initiation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE
AND
REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS.

mixed with aerated or plain water.

make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the

pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

BIRTH.

On December 3, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. D. Ward, of 5 Macgregor Road, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Molloy.—On December 1, 1909, at Shanghai, Mr. Molloy, of 10 Colville Street, R.M., to Mary Isabel Molloy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Molloy, Shanghai. No Cards.

DEATHS.

On December 7, 1909, at Shanghai, H. F. Brackton, Examiner, I. M. Customs, Nanking. On December 3, 1909, in London, Jean Jardine, Laidale, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Laidale, aged 11 months.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1909.

THE CIVIL SERVANTS' RESTING PLACE.

We should think that the interminable discussions, which are repeated every fortnight at the Sanitary Board meetings, on the question of graves are nearly exhausting the patience of those members who recognise that there are other subjects of equal importance to be disposed of by the cleansing authority of the Colony. It may be, of course, that certain of those whose voices are raised in favour of certain improvements in connection with the cemeteries really believe that they are adding to the gaiety of the citizens by dwelling time and again on the features of such a lugubrious question. But we fall to arrive at that point of view. And it is more to sorrow than anything else that we refer to the ratiocinations of those members who have in a way made this subject their own. What is it that they want done? That opens up a wide vista, for we defy the ordinary reader of the reports which appear in the morning papers to discover the particular requirements of the principal speakers. At one moment they are declaiming against Chinese being laid in jars next to those of Europeans. Then that point being settled, it is found that Japanese have had the audacity to bury their dead alongside those of another race and which that is rectified the question arises, where should Europeans who have lived for so many years in the colony be entitled to lay their mortal

shell? Now it seems that a question concerning the position of civil servants as contrasted with ordinary residents has cropped up. We have always felt that the modern civil servant who was sent to Hongkong for the benefit of his health was a "cut above" the plain citizen, but we admit that we were not aware that such a feeling extended beyond the pale. We entirely agree with the sensible remarks of Mr. Shelton Hooper when he said that he thought civil servants should be treated as residents, as they were residents to all intents and purposes. When they came out here they expected to remain as ordinary residents, but the naval and military were different, and he thought it was a good thing that they should have their respective plots down there. So far as the navy was concerned, he knew they periodically had their monuments inspected and repaired out of grants, and he thought the military did the same. At this stage Colonel Bedford interjected "yes," and Mr. Hooper proceeded to say he thought it was a good thing to keep the naval and military together, and if they were bound to have a section for the civil service then they could have one. But he saw no reason why civil servants should be different to other residents, because they expected to be here as long as the ordinary resident. The Registrar-General, with grim humour, ejaculated the single word "Longer," and nobody appears even to have smiled. "All we can say is that if the civil servants are anxious to have a special section of their own in the cemetery then by all means let them have it. In fact we might even go farther and suggest that everybody who wants a site away from everybody else might be accommodated as far as possible by the Sanitary Board and so end the matter. Mr. Hewitt proposed that the whole question should be reconsidered, but we fancy that was only his sarcasm. As the President of the Board explained all that it is intended to do at present is to appoint a committee consisting of Colonel Bedford, Mr. Hooper and himself and he asked that power be given them to grant excess area after due consideration in cases where monuments made at home might possibly exceed the size allowed by a few inches. He thought that the committee could go into the question of sites for the various sections and any other matters which the Board as a whole could not deal with. That was agreed to, but we should like to know whether it was in any spirit of facetiousness that the President in an earlier part of the proceedings said that the Board as a whole should visit the cemetery and so decide where the separate sections should be located? We do not seek to deny that there are many people in the community who are really sensitive over this question, but what we would suggest is that as treated at the Sanitary Board it is becoming somewhat of a nuisance and is already within measurable distance of the "eyesore" complained of by Mr. Murray Stewart. But we take it that with the adoption of the motion proposed by the President yesterday and the appointment of a committee to deal with the subject, we shall hear no more about graves and monuments and cemeteries for some time to come "and see the Lord be thanked!"

IN THE SEAMAN'S INTEREST.

To those who look with a sympathetic eye on the ordinary seaman, the hardships which he has occasionally to undergo cannot but arouse concern and compassion. He is as a rule such a helpless individual where his own comfort is concerned and is so much at the mercy of a harsh master that his life in many cases must be little better than one long martyrdom. It is a common cry that British ships are no longer manned by British seamen in the proportion that should exist, but when we remember some of the stories we have heard from the lips of the common A. B. about the life on board ship our only wonder is that they should continue to serve as seamen. Apparently, however, it is the case amongst the majority that once a seaman always a seaman, and so they jog along till the end of the chapter, being Shanghai'd at one point, punished for desertion at another, returned D. B. S. at a third and generally knocked about from pillar to post. In Hongkong, comparatively little is seen of the ordinary seaman as we understand him in London, Liverpool or Glasgow. Here, for the most part, he arrives in big steamers where he is treated in a decent and respectable fashion, more like a human being than a drifting derelict. He has little or no cause to complain—though it must be said that your true salt is worse than the average farmer for grumbling. His food is usually better than that authorised by the Board of Trade, his quarters are ample and clean, and his work is light in comparison with that on a wind-jammer. He may not possess the droll humour of the "ancients" who have been exploited by Mr. W. W. Jacobs, but that is because he is more a man of the world than the Thames bargee. Still he has his grievances, and we discover that tips are being taken to secure a further amelioration of his general condition. In America there is a society known as the International Seamen's Union which is organised to look after the interests of Jack ashore and aboard

and it is proposed that next year a grand congress of the representatives of two million seamen throughout the world be held in the month of August next year, "to plan legislation for the improvement of conditions for seamen in all civilised countries." The president of the Union in issuing the call notes that "in reading over the different maritime codes it must become plain that there is no practical difference between them in reference to the status of the seaman. In all codes he is made the property of the vessel on which he sails. Once having signed, he must serve, with or against his will, at sea, in open roadstead or in a safe harbour. To leave the vessel singly or in combination, brings prison penalty. To refuse to work, even while lying in a safe harbour, where there is no danger to life or property, brings prison penalty, along with loss of wages earned. Wages to be earned may be and are taken to pay for services of shipowners, agents who serve as middlemen in hunting up men for the vessel. In practically all codes there is permission to hire and take to sea any men regardless of skill or lack of skill. This means that the most inefficient men set the wages for the efficient, and that the efficient men do the work of the inefficient. Since all seamen suffer from the same laws, and want of proper laws, we believe that there should be a meeting of the representatives of the seamen of all nations, with the object of coming to an agreement upon a legislative programme to be submitted to all governments and to all national legislative bodies. We believe that such unanimous demand we shall be able to repeal the antiquated, unjust and injurious laws and obtain for ourselves the right of combination and self help without endangering either life or property, and that in the interest of safety of life at sea we shall be able to obtain laws providing for a specific number of skilled men to be on board of the vessel before she is permitted to proceed to sea." It is proposed to hold the congress in Copenhagen—which seems a somewhat out-of-the-way place for such a gathering, most of the members of which are sure to be poor men, but of course the Union should know best. The movement is significant of the social revolution which is taking place among all classes of people and should certainly attain its object of securing improvements in the lot of the abled seaman. Already something has been done in England by the Board of Trade, who refuse to sign on Chinese who cannot prove that they belong to British stock or cannot understand the English language. But much more remains to be done if youths of a better class are to be attracted to the sea, and the International Union have plenty of work before them if they are to achieve even a moiety of the results desired.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A CHINESE was fined \$15 in the Police Court this morning for obstructing a policeman in the execution of his duty.

Mr. A. P. Wilder, Consul-General for the United States, returned to Shanghai by the P. M. S. *Siberia* on 3rd inst.

A SEUL dispatch states that it is now evident that the assassination of Prince Ito has caused a revolution of feeling in Korea and anti-Japanese sentiment is subsiding.

The steamer *Kuongrit* arrived this morning with 17 subscription griffins on board—the third lot to arrive in the Colony. The drawing takes place at 5.30 this afternoon.

The new Bank of Korea opened for business on November 25. It is reported that owing to the plentiful crop of rice in Korea, the tone of the market in Seoul and elsewhere is bright.

A CHINAMAN was awarded one month's hard labour at the Magistracy this morning for being a rogue and a vagabond. The man when arrested was climbing the scaffolds of a house.

At a meeting of the Court of the Hongkong College of Medicine held on Tuesday Dr. R. MacLean Gibson was appointed Secretary and Hon. Treasurer as successor to Dr. J. C. Thomson.

According to the *Oriskany*, Taiten is now the sixth in importance of the ports under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs. Its volume of trade is exceeded only by that recorded at Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Tientsin and Kowloon.

A WELL-DRESSED Chinaman appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning charged with the alleged receiving of \$24,000 from Mr. John Hastings under false pretences. Detective-Sergeant Grant prosecuted and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton defended. The case was remanded for a week.

THE H. A. L. S. *Brigade*, which went ashore near Woosung on Saturday last, still remains aground. The German cruiser *Seydlitz* has made four attempts to float the *Brigade*, but all have failed. At low water the *Brigade* is almost high and dry, but as she is in a sheltered position no apprehension is felt for her safety. The work of lightening has been carried on, and it is confidently expected that she will be refloated on the spring tides which are due in about twelve days. The *Brigade* is said to be resting on an old wall, but owing to age, the stone-work is in a crumbling state, so it is not anticipated that she will sustain damage from this source.—N. C. D., *Times*.

TWENTY-TWO Chinese, including a woman, were to-day charged at the Magistracy with gambling at Chiu Leong. The two keepers of the establishment were each fined \$500 and the rest had to pay \$5 each.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, K.C.B., who is accompanied by his brothers Colonel the Hon. Charles Lambton and Lt.-Colonel the Hon. William Lambton, arrived at Shanghai on 3rd inst. on board H. M. S. *Alacrity*.

THE Peruvian Government last year issued an order prohibiting Chinese immigration into the country, and even proposed to apply the decree to those Chinese who had already settled in the country. In these circumstances, says the *Oleka Asahi*, the Chinese Minister to the United States of America, who holds a similar position with regard to Peru, proceeded to the latter country last summer, and made representations to the President with a view to removing the measure proposed by the Government, at the same time promising that China would herself exercise a restriction over her emigrants to Peru. In reply the Peruvian Government promised to withdraw the measure if China would conclude an agreement with Peru relating to the restriction of Chinese emigration to that country. The proposed agreement has now been signed and is published.

A REPORT from Petropolis says that the President of the State of Para has expressed himself as much against the speculation in rubber, which, it is asserted, is being carried on upon the London market. He is more in favour of the formation of inland syndicates for rubber export, and recommends a law to be made which would prevent irrational exploitation. Commenting on this our German contemporary handsomely exonerates Minding Lane. It observes: "The President of Para seems to know little more about rubber speculation than other people. It would be interesting to know where all the rubber comes from that is speculated with. The market is so well arranged that no large quantity could long escape notice. The price advances in Para just as much as in London. Why should all the oars be thrown on the latter place? Let us hope that this action is intended to influence price downwards!"—*India Rubber Journal*.

HIGH out of water, but with a very valuable lot of silk, tea, skins and hemp, the steamer *Suterie* arrived this morning from Manila via China and Japan, says a Vancouver contemporary. She brought four white passengers from Manila, all bound for Seattle. They were W. Morán, wife and daughter, and Herbert Hellis, a commercial man, who is out on a business trip. There were 11 Chinese bound through to the United States. Soon after the steamer left Hongkong she was overtaken by a typhoon, which put her steam steering gear out of business. She was going into Keelung, but was unable to do so with her hand steering gear, so she made for Shanghai direct, where she underwent repairs. For a time the vessel was in grave danger, but she was well handled and came through safely. Among the cargo was a quantity of seal-skins, the first fruits of the Japanese catch, and a box of Russian sable, valued at \$10,000. These are all being hurried through to London where they will arrive in time for the first sale, where it is thought the highest prices will be realized. The silk will go overland on the same train to New York and on one of the fastest of the trans-Atlantic steamers. The *Suterie* left her mails and a few packages of freight at the port before leaving for Vancouver.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st December 1909.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1908.	1909.
Tytam.....	9' 9" below	1' 7" above
Tytam Byewash.....	2' 8" below	2' 11" below
Tytam Intermediate.....	2' 11" above	1' 8" above
Pokfulum.....	5' 4" below	2' 3" below
Wong-nai-chung.....	8' 11" below	0' 3" above

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1908.	1909.
Tytam.....	345,280,000	398,970,000
Tytam Byewash.....	nil	9,000
Tytam Intermediate.....	208,651,000	205,732,000
Pokfulum.....	54,380,000	61,660,000
Wong-nai-chung.....	22,669,000	30,702,000

Total..... 628,980,000 696,473,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of November.

	1908.	1909.
Consumption.....	134,219,000	145,514,000 gallons
Estimated population.....	207,660	207,460

Consumption per head per day..... 21.5 23.4 gallons

Constant supply during November in both years.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1908.	1909.
Kowloon Gravitation.....	22' 5" below	11' 1" below
Reservoir.....	overflow	overflow

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1908.	1909.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir.....	166,108,000	246,792,000 gallons
Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of November.....	17,849,000	24,770,000 gallons

Estimated population..... 85,300 90,100

Consumption per head per day..... 11.2 8.9 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

P. N. H. JONES, Water Authority.

Macao's Frontier.

DOM JOAO ISLAND RAIDED.

VILLAGERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Another act in the Macao delimitation drama has just recently been enacted. It is one which those who have carefully followed the tortuous course of the negotiations, whether from the Portuguese or the Chinese viewpoint, had more or less anticipated. For during the past few months evidences have not been wanting of a desire on the part of the irresponsible district officials, who appear to be outwith the Provincial control and certainly in open defiance of Imperial mandate, have been endeavouring, on their own, to seek to put to the test the question of the sovereignty exercisable over the dependencies of Macao. The latest instance in point has just reached our notice in a telegraphic communication which states the bare fact that one of the villages on the island of Dom João, on the opposite side of Macao, has been deliberately raided, the outrageous seizure of Chinese sailing vessels effected, and peaceful villagers wounded and killed, who had the temerity to withstand and challenge the rights of the seemingly piratical invaders. The supposition of the band of high-handed unscrupulous might have been tenable, had it not been for the fact that once the villagers were terrorized, their enemy exhibited the outward and visible sign of office concealed in the uniform of district "braves," which was worn under their outer garments.

It would appear that Dom João has formed the bone of contention for the past twenty years and more between the Provincial Government of Canton and the Portuguese authorities at Macao. Delving into the archives of the two Governments, conflicting documents will be found to prove that, by common consent, that portion of the dependency of Macao came within the letter of the written understanding which provided for its ultimate adjustment by means of diplomatic negotiations between the two friendly countries.

The documents to which we refer are two Notes exchanged between the Portuguese Government and the Tsung-li Yamen (as the Waiwupu was then called) in 1897. The first of these Notes was addressed by Dr. A. P. Lel-lo, then secretary general of the Province of Macao, acting as in charge of the Portuguese Legation in China and Siam. The translated Note reads:—

To His Royal Highness Prince Kuang and other members of the Tsung-li Yamen.

Your Highness,—In reference to my despatch of 27th March last, I forward to-day copies of the despatches from the Portuguese Consul in Canton to the Council of this Government and of the latter to the Viceroy, from which Your Highness will please see that the authorities at Macao have agreed, through the medium of the Consul for Portugal in Canton, with the Viceroy of the Two Kwang, to withdraw simultaneously from the Island of Dom João, on the same day and at the same hour, the two detachments—Portuguese and Chinese—which had been stationed there; the former since the 30th January, 1896, and the latter since March, 1888.

As in charge of the affairs of the Portuguese Legation in China, I reserve the right which Portugal has for the exercise of her jurisdiction over the Island of Dom João, and hope that your Ministry and my Government will reach a settlement of this question so that the harmonious relations that for centuries had existed between the two countries may continue unimpaired.

The foregoing communication was dated the 5th April, 1897.

THE CHINESE REPLY.

The reply from the Tsung-li Yamen was dated 8th day, 3rd moon, 23rd year of Kwang Su (4th April, 1897). Omitting the preamble it was to the following effect:—

It behoves this Ministry to inform you that the Viceroy of Canton has telegraphed to this Government advising that the Consul for Portugal in that province in a conference had stated that the (constructional) works in connection with the guard house on the Island of Dom João has already been stopped and that therefore the Chinese detachment that had been stationed there previously as well as the detachment of Portuguese soldiers would withdraw simultaneously on the 4th day of the 3rd moon (8th April, 1897), the question being left to be ultimately decided between the two Governments, he (the Viceroy) has appointed a deputy to assist at the withdrawal of the two detachments and also (to be a witness) of the suspension of work (on the guard house) which is in accordance with what Your Excellency stated in your despatch referred to and in conformity with the Treaty concluded between Portugal and China in 1887, which stipulates:—"So long as the delimitation of the boundaries is not concluded, everything in respect to them shall continue as at present, without addition, diminution, or alteration by either of the parties."

A PORTUGUESE PROTEST.

The first protest lodged by the Portuguese in assertion of their sovereign rights over the island was on the 27th March, 1897. The Chinese authorities had sent some soldiers to be stationed on Dom João, whereupon the Portuguese Minister protested stating that Portugal alone possessed the right to exercise sovereign rights over the island. Among other contentions the Portuguese representatives cited the following, that the financial statements of receipts and disbursements of the colonial treasury established, beyond a doubt, that for the half-year 1886-1887, the owner of a certain water spring paid taxes to the Portuguese amounting to \$304. Another payment by the lessee of a granite quarry of \$720. Yet a third paid \$140. Instances, according to the Portuguese argument, can be multiplied *ad infinitum*. Treasury receipts also showed the payment of Crown rent of \$1,500 (at the second half-year of 1875 by Chinese occupiers of the villages of A-wang and Chi Liang-kong on the island; it has been conclusively urged that on the 30th July, 1884, there were no less than

6 Chineselopers under treatment in the Portuguese asylum in Pak-shan also on the island. The asylum was under the control of the commander of the islands of Taipa and Coloan, and the expenses in connection with its maintenance were defrayed by the Macao Government. Moreover, the Portuguese contend that rules and regulations governing the working and supervision of the asylum were published in the *Official Bulletin* of Macao on the 28th July, 1888. In further substantiation of their claim, the Portuguese argue that the municipality of Taipa defrayed all the expenses for conducting the schools on the island of Dom João, and they point, lastly, to the existence of the oyster beds on the foreshores whose owners pay taxes to the Macao Government.

The Chinese, on the other hand, refuse to admit the force of the claims as based upon the grounds put forward by the Portuguese. From the point of view of international law, it will be most interesting to learn the verdict of the eminent jurists who may be called upon to adjudicate the differences at issue in a board of arbitration assuming that no *modus vivendi* can be amicably reached in Peking.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

EPIDEMIC OF FIRES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 7th December.

Again two cases of fire occurred in this city last night. One broke out at about 9 p.m. at Wei Oi Street in a shop just in front of the Tatar General's yamen. Five buildings were completely gutted. The other took place at 11 p.m. at Yee Pai Lau, in a grocer's shop, and burnt down eight houses. Both these fires happened inside the city. In the first case an electric accumulator fused and exploded, with the result that some fifteen persons were more or less injured.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the second ten days of the 12th moon, as reported by the Likin officials to the Viceroy, amounted to taels 24,325.68, being nearly fifty per cent less than the amount collected in the preceding ten days.

PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

The Shao Hon Chu department has received a telegram from the newly appointed Canton Provincial Treasurer, Shao Kwai Lin, advising that he has left Hoph for Shanghai en route to the Southern capital to take up his new appointment, and that he expects to arrive at Canton about the beginning of the 12th moon. On the arrival of the new Treasurer, the acting Treasurer, Shum Tsang Tung, will resume charge of his office as Provincial Educational Commissioner to replace Ching Sik Fan, who will proceed to Peking for an Imperial audience.

THE MACAO QUESTION.

Peking, Dec. 3.

The Peking Government has decided to have the Macao demarcation dispute submitted to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration.—*Shanghai Times*.

EMPEROR DOWAGHA'S FUNERAL.

THE BURNING OF A HUGE IMITATION BOAT.

A very interesting rite has just been performed in Peking—one, in fact, which is only performed after the death of an Emperor or Empress—namely, the burning of a huge imitation boat in connection with the death of the late Dowager Empress. The popular superstition is, says the *Illustrated London News*, that the boat ascends in its own smoke to heaven, where it is then available for the Dowager Empress whenever she wishes to make an excursion on the water. The boat was burnt on a large piece of open ground in the Imperial City, just outside the walls of the Forbidden City, and opposite to the Coal Hill, where the body of the late Dowager Empress temporarily lies. The boat's bow was fashioned in the shape of a grotesque head, surmounted by a long warding off evil spirits. The boat was 280 feet long, and very beautifully made; it was surrounded by a narrow margin of imitation watersurface, out of which were growing numbers of lotus plants—the imperial flower of China. There were a number of life-sized figures on board—women propelling the boat, priests, servants, etc., all of which were arrayed in beautiful silk clothes. Moreover, it was fitted out completely, everything on board furniture etc; being the same as upon a real boat. The burning of it took place on the fifteenth day of the seventh moon of the year (August 30). This day, according to Chinese belief, is one on which the devil is in his most placable mood. It is therefore fixed upon as being the most propitious time for the carrying out of this ceremony. According to information received from Chinese, it cost 60,000 taels (about £7,500), but what portion of this was squeezed, or, as the Americans would say, graft, and how much was actually expended for labour and materials, it is hard to say. The Chinese are gradually beginning to see the uselessness of such waste of money, and it is amusing to listen to some of their arguments against it. One Chinese was heard to say that this money might have been used to buy a battle-ship.

TRIPS TO THE ORIENT.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., we have received a copy of a guide to the Far East published in the interests of the "Ships" line of steamers for whom J. M. & Co. are the local agents. It will be remembered that some time ago we wrote regarding the cheap rates which the "Ships" line was offering passengers from Hongkong to England and *vice versa*. This admirable little brochure points out the advantages of a trip to the Orient and gives the intending traveller some idea of what he will see *en route*. It also gives notes regarding distances, differences of time, the rates of exchange (the Hongkong dollar is put at 1s 6d which is probably near enough) and other general information. It is fully illustrated and displays to advantage the collection of the "Ships" line.

H.E. GENERAL MACHADO.

ENTERTAINED BY PORTUGUESE CONSUL.

H.E. General Sir Joachim Machado, K.C.M.G., the Macao Delimitation Commissioner, who proceeds to Peking by the *Nippon Maru* on Friday, the 10th inst., was the guest of Mr. J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal and Brazil in Hongkong, and of Mrs. Leiria at luncheon to-day. Senator D. Cinatti, the Assistant Commissioner, and Capt. J. M. R. Norton, secretary to the High Commissioner, were also present. The other guests included the Commanders of the three Portuguese warships in port, the representatives of the English Press in Hongkong, the South China correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and their wives.

The toast to the guest of the day was proposed by the genial host.

Senator Leiria said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am privileged with the honour of proposing a toast, which it is an agreeable to submit as I feel certain it will be pleasing to you to endorse. It is to H.E. General Sir Joachim Machado, who is about to leave Hongkong. I am glad of this opportunity, in such distinguished company as that of the Portuguese Naval representatives, and of our friends of the British Press in Hongkong, to be able to express the hope that Your Excellency may carry with you very lively and happy recollections of your stay in this Colony. That you may have a pleasant voyage to Peking, a safe passage to Lisbon, and an early reunion with your family and friends at home. I hope, too, that the acquaintance you have made here will be renewed, when you can be assured of as hearty a welcome as on the occasion of your first visit to this hospitable British Colony. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health and prosperity of H.E. General Sir Joachim Machado.

The toast having been enthusiastically honoured,

His Excellency General Machado replied, in very felicitous terms, thanking his host for the happy speech he had just proposed and the guests for the manner in which they had received it. He expressed his thanks for their good wishes and acknowledged his obligations to Senator and Mrs. Leiria for the cordiality of the hospitality he had received during his stay in Hongkong. He was carrying with him very pleasant reminiscences of the Colony and its people and was much indebted to them for the many kindnesses and courtesies of which he and his colleagues had been the recipients at their hands. Throughout his extensive travels in Europe, India and Africa he had never come across a place comparable with Hongkong in its proverbial hospitality. His Excellency, continuing, spoke of the admirable natural beauties of the island which was further enhanced by the skill of those responsible for the inception and completion of the architectural embellishments which were to be found in the public and private buildings in Hongkong. Alluding to the Colony's administration, the General spoke of the admirable British system of colonisation and pointed to the local administration as typical of that which has earned for the British nation a name for successful administrative methods. His Excellency then proceeded to pay a generous tribute to the Press in Hongkong and said that he had counselled one of his sons who was in a measure associated with colonial administration in a neighbouring Portuguese settlement, if he was anxious to seek a model for himself to hold up as regards colonial government, to make a diligent study of the columns of the four daily papers in Hongkong. He concluded by again thanking his hosts and the guests present.

Mr. W. H. Donald returned thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Leiria on behalf of the Press and to General Machado for his kind references to the Press.

Mr. G. T. Lloyd, in the course of his speech, reiterated the thanks of the Press to their hosts. He remarked that Portugal was fortunate in being so ably represented in this Colony in the person of their host, who was as popular as he was widely known. He regretted that two of his colleagues had been unable to be present to partake of their hosts' liberal hospitality—one through indisposition and the other through pressure of business. On their behalf he desired to thank General Machado for the kind words His Excellency had spoken of the Press of the Colony.

Capt. Cunha Lima proposed, "The Ladies" which was gallantly honoured by the company.

MENU.

Hors d'oeuvres

Soup

Turkish

Relishes

Fish

Portuguese Sauce

Dress

Butter

Entrées

Partridge

Green

Nation Outlets and Haricots

Flageolet

Quail Pie

ROAST

Turkey

Cranberry Sauce

Hyon

VEGETABLES

Green Peas

Carrots

Potatoes

Toad Asparagus

Butter Sauce

DESSERT

Dessert

Dessert

Dessert

Dessert

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HOLTS' PACIFIC TRADE.

FREIGHTER CHARTERED.

Owing to the large amount of overflow cargo resulting from the heavy shipments of canned salmon to Europe, Dodwell & Co., Pacific coast agents for the Blue Funnel line, have chartered the British steamer *Knight of the Thistle*, Capt. Baker, to load freight on the Sound for Oriental ports, reports the Vancouver *News Advertiser*. The Blue Funnel liner *Kennan*, Capt. Comadi, which steams for the Orient to-morrow morning, is unable to care for the large amount of freight offering, and by the time the liner *Oanfa* is ready to depart, there will be almost twice as much cargo offering as she can carry.

One of the largest shipments of canned salmon from the Sound in several years is that going on the Blue Funnel liner *Kennan* to-morrow. The *Kennan* will have about 210,000 cases for Europe.

The *Knight of the Thistle* will arrive on the Sound about November 17th from Santa Rosa, and will take cargo at the usual loading ports of the Blue Funnel line, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver and Victoria. She will leave the Sound about the same time as the liner *Oanfa* whose steaming time is December 1st.

The *Knight of the Thistle* loaded wheat at Tacoma last year for Kerr, Giftord & Co. She is a steamer of 4,286 net tons, and will carry 11,000 tons. She was there last October, leaving October 14th for the United Kingdom with her grain cargo.

This is the first time in several years that the Holt people have found it necessary to charter an extra steamer to care for their Oriental business. The trade between these waters and the Orient has been increasing steadily, and all of the lines now operating in this service are carrying large cargoes.

HINTS ON WRESTLING.

WHAT HACKENSCHMIDT HAS TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

From the office of "Health and Strength," London, we have received a wonderfully interesting volume, filled with full page illustrations, on the art of wrestling, as described by George Hackenschmidt. Probably the most skillful wrestler the world has ever seen, as well as possessing a reputation for absolute integrity and straight dealing, Hackenschmidt makes an ideal writer for the purpose. It must be admitted that what a wrestler of his calibre and experience is ignorant of on the subject cannot be worth knowing. Hackenschmidt, it must be remembered, has never been defeated (ignoring, as one is bound to do, the fiasco with Golch at Chicago) in the whole of his career. He has won all the great championship tournaments promoted on the Continent, and has met and defeated in this country all the wrestlers who have taken the mat with him. No athlete in modern times has enjoyed a more successful career. Hackenschmidt has called his book "The Complete Science of Wrestling" (published by Health and Strength, Ltd.). Judged by its comprehensiveness it certainly deserves the title. Every movement and every hold is described with microscopic exactness, making it possible for the novice as well as the expert to thoroughly grasp the importance of each point. Perhaps the most interesting, and also more important section of the book, is that relating to tactics and strategy. In this part of the sport Hackenschmidt has always been recognised as a past master, and much of his success is directly attributable to his skill and judgment in taking immediate advantage of an opening. His book is most informative on these matters, and supplies the reader with advice and experience which cannot but prove of the utmost value to the wrestler. The whole technique of what is undoubtedly the most fascinating form of athletics is laid bare in the "Complete Science of Wrestling," and a perusal of it is bound to vastly improve the skill of either novice or expert.

A special note must be made of the illustrations. All the recognised holds are shown, and in the most intricate or difficult ones there are several photographs showing the movement at succeeding stages. The illustrations alone make the book of value, and we can easily understand that no one with the slightest interest in the subject will fail to benefit by Hackenschmidt's advice and information. It is published by "Health and Strength," Ltd., 22 Durlough Street, Strand, at the price of two shillings and six pence.

PIRATES AGAIN IN DISTRESS.

BRITISH CAPTAIN OFFERS HELP BUT SEKS THROUGH THE TRICK IN TIME.

A remarkable story has been received at New York from the port of Galveston, in Texas, where the British steamer *Rowanmore*, of Liverpool, a vessel of over 9,000 tons, has just arrived. The captain said that when the *Rowanmore* was in the neighbourhood of the Bahamas a schooner was sighted, and when they approached her they saw she was flying signals of distress. The captain gave orders to slow down, and saw that a boat full of men was putting off from the distressed vessel.

The boat came alongside, and her occupants clambered up the companion way. They were a rough-looking lot, says the captain, and their actions speedily convinced him that they had come with the intention of capturing the steamer.

Hastily summoning the crew, the captain and his mates advanced on the pirates, for such they were without doubt and at the revolver point he ordered them back into their boat. The ruffians were taken by surprise by the prompt action of the officers, and had not thought to be so quickly discovered. They obeyed without further argument, and climbed back into their boat. Under the captain's revolver, they rowed away from the *Rowanmore*, which then continued her journey. The captain is convinced that the schooner is nothing more or less than a pirate, and a danger to small craft. He has asked the authorities at Galveston to send a gunboat to search for the mysterious stranger.

DAIREN NOTES.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai, will in a few days take over their local interests from the hands of Messrs. Cornaby, Eckford & Co. and intend to open a Branch Office here next-door to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's under the Charge of Mr. E. U. Reid. The present visit to this port of Mr. W. F. Ingalls of Shanghai is connected with the undertaking.

MR. E. L. S. GORDON.

We regret to announce the prospective transfer to Manila of Mr. E. L. S. Gordon, the British Vice-Consul, who has taken an active part in the organization of the Dairen Club, the Dairen Golfing Association, &c., and has done so much to promote the congeniality of the international residents of this port.

DAIREN CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The I. C. M. Customs revenue for the present year has already exceeded Taels 900,000, and is expected to clear, before the year closes, the one million Taels mark, which means more than double the receipts for last year. Such a rapid growth of trade is an unheard of thing in China. The port of Dairen stood as the 16th of the 24 open ports of China last year and now it looks assured for it to take the 7th rank after Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Swatow and Chinkiang in the order named. These senior ports have each attained their present standing after coming through successive stages of development and have taken years for it, whilst the history of Dairen dates only 4 years back and the wonderful strides made forward in such a brief space of time would seem to hold a promise for further growth that may be well likened to that of the prophet's gourd. The trade returns of this port, including both imports and exports, have already reached Taels 60,000,000, and judging from the present outlook will not take long for them to go up to Taels 100,000,000.

THE BEAN MARKET.

The Bean market which was all eyes and ears suspected the hollowiness of the horn-blowings circulated by some Bean exporters with chartered steamers in the Harbour to the effect that their cargoes were all ready, and in consequence it put on an animated aspect last Monday, going up to Y3.18 when the news of the arrival at this port of still another Bean steamer *Knight Templar*, which can hold at least 10,000 tons, buoyed up the price to Y3.23.

THE ESTIMATED OUTPUT OF BEANS.

An authentic estimate puts this year's output of Beans at 6,250,000 and 3,750,000 "koku" for South and North Manchuria respectively.

GOVERNMENT LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

We hear that the Civil Administration authorities have decided to adopt stringent measures for enforcing the payment of the taxes and rents in arrears. The delinquent tenants of Government lands and buildings will be called upon to give valid reasons for their failure to pay the rents, and, in default, will have their contracts summarily cancelled.—*Manchu Nicht-nicht Shilmun.*

BRUTAL MURDER IN TOKYO.

A shocking crime was perpetrated in Tokyo during the night of the 10th inst. During the absence of Captain Kudo, who commands the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. *Kamikawa-maru*, now plying between Hakodate and Saghalien, his residence in Yenokimachi of the Shiba Ward, was entered by a man, or men, armed with swords, and Mrs. Kudo (aged 30), her daughter (aged 11), her two sons (aged respectively 8 and 2), and a maid-servant (aged 20) were slashed and stabbed to death with fanatical viciousness. Mrs. Kudo's face was covered with cuts; one of her arms was lopped off; the little daughter's skull was cleft in two; the boys had been stabbed and the weapon twisted in the wounds; and the maid-servant, in addition to a deep gash, was pierced in two places. It seems incredible that such a wholesale murder can have been perpetrated by one assassin, single-handed, without some alarm being given or some part of the sanguinary work left incomplete. But none of the neighbors heard anything. Their suspicions were first aroused on the following morning when they saw that the house had not been opened. The murderers effected an entrance by prying open a rain door. There is as yet no clue.

NOVEL LONDON CLUB.

MEMBERS KNOWN ONLY BY NUMBERS; TIMES FOR NAMING.

A new club, the members of which will be known solely by numbers, is to be started in London at the beginning of next year under the title of "The 500 Club."

The club will be like nothing else in clubland. The membership will be limited to 500, and each member will have his own number. The president will be No. 1. Each member will let himself in with his own numbered key, which, after entering, he will wear in his buttonhole. As he enters the club hall he will be faced with a big electric tablet bearing 500 numbers, and his first duty will be to press the button below his own particular number. Thereupon a bell will ring and the number light up in the hall and also in the big common room of the club.

It will be a club without visible waiters. Members will have to serve themselves at the club bar and pay for what they take at the same time. Should light refreshments be required, the order will be written and placed upon a revolving board. At the touch of an electric button this board will revolve through an opening in the wall into a small room adjoining, where servants will be waiting. The things required will be placed on the board and twisted round again into the common room for the member to take.

Among the rules is one which lays down that every member must make a speech, deliver a recitation, or sing a song to be recorded on the club photograph. A fine of sixpence will be inflicted for addressing a member by name and not by number.

BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s Circular dated London, November 21, contains the following:—

Gold.—Gold is at last steadily flowing into this country from abroad. Large sums in sovereigns have been sent over from France and Holland, and seem likely to continue to be sent.

The arrivals of gold, about £550,000, with the exception of about £100,000, were sold to the Bank of England, and the price remained at the minimum of 77s. 9d. p. oz. std.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

Nov.	Amount
4, £212,000 in bar gold	
5, 163,000 " " "	
6, 8,000 " " "	
9, 97,000 " " "	
9, 85,000 " sovs. from Amsterdam.	
10, 355,000 " " " Paris.	
10, 195,000 " " " Amsterdam.	
10, 164,000 " bar gold.	

And on the 6th inst. £344,000 in sovereigns was withdrawn for Egypt, making a net inflow during the week of £930,000.

Silver.—China continues to be the mainstay of the silver market. A casual observer cannot fail to be struck by the resistance thus afforded by one country alone to the downward pressure of heavy stocks and high rates of money. There is room for a suspicion that a heavy fall of exchange with China would be fraught with danger to the smaller importing firms, and that a judicious support by the Exchange Banks is being exercised to prevent inconvenience to these firms until import business resumes activity.

The cause of China's lengthened support has been stated crudely as an excess of exports from China over imports to that country. But so prolonged a condition of affairs, with operations in silver on so large a scale, inclines one to probe deeper, and inquire whether there be a special economic reason leading to such excess. The fact appears to be that China is endeavouring to become more independent of the West, desiring to profit by her own labour, and secure a fair share of the world's increasing wealth, and thus fall into line with the Socialistic tendencies of the day.

As an indication of the trend of events we gather from the last China mail that the Prince Regent has instructed the Grand Council to issue a proclamation exhorting that future railway should be financed and controlled by the natives of China, and deprecating foreign loans generally. There is also a tendency to import raw material into China in preference to the manufactured article—namely cotton—and this naturally reduces the value of imports.

A word of caution is necessary to moderate too sanguine a view, especially as to the near future. There may come a time when the Exchange Banks may find it too onerous to shoulder the sole burden of silver at Shanghai—for the bulk of the stock held there represents idle money. If such uneasiness set in, before money cheapens and before India is ready to absorb the metal on a large scale, it may be difficult to shift the weight on to other shoulders without some considerable fall in price.

We hear that labour in the Punjab, required for irrigation projects, is increasingly costly—probably because the ryot is fully occupied in agricultural pursuits. This augurs well for wages, and suggests a good bazaar demand in the coming year. The period up to, and about the end of the year is likely to witness a continuance of present conditions, but a critical period will be reached when the Chinese export season draws to a close.

The variations during the week have been very slight, and the tone of the whole is fairly steady.

A shipment has been made of £45,000 from San Francisco to the Far East.

The P. & O. S. *Morva*, which left London on November 5, took the following specie for Shanghai:—Bar Silver, £94,150.

Events Coming.

Wednesday, 8th December.

Theatre Royal "Merrymakers," 9 p.m.

Thursday, 9th December.

Hughes and Hough Auction sale, High Class English Jewellery, 11 a.m.

Aile de la Sainte Eofance Bazaar, at City Hall, commencing at 2 p.m.

Legislative Council Meeting.

Victoria Regatta, Preliminary Heats, 4 p.m.

Theatre Royal, "Merrymakers," 9 p.m.

Friday, 10th December.

Hughes and Hough, Arrack sale, "F" Goods, Bowington, 11 a.m.

Geo. P. Lamert, Furniture sale, No. 2, Seaview Terrace, Quarry Bay, 2.45 p.m.

Lecture at the Volunteer Drill Hall, "The Chinese Army" by Lieut. J. de I. Simonds, R.G.A., 5.45 p.m.

Theatre Royal, "Merrymakers," 9 p.m.

Saturday, 11th December.

Victoria Regatta 1 p.m.

Hughes and Hough, Miscellaneous Articles sale, 2.30 p.m.

Hongkong Gun Club Championship shoot, in the afternoon.

Football Matches, Happy Valley.

Theatre Royal, "Merrymakers," 9 p.m.

Phoenix Club Smoking Concert.

Monday, 13th December.

Hughes and Hough, Furniture sale, MacDonnell Road, 2.30 p.m.

Victoria Recreation Club, Extraordinary General Meeting, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, 14th December.

Geo. P. Lamert, Furniture sale, 2.30 p.m.

Saturday, 18th December.

A. & A. Sports Meeting, Kowloon Track.

To-day's Advertisement.

TO LET FURNISHED.

"TANTALLON," 126A, Barker Road. Best £225.00 per month. Seen by appointment only.

Apply to—

GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [324]

LONDON'S CHINATOWN.

BLOW TO OPIUM SMOKING AND GAMBLING.

Advice from London state that it may reasonably be expected that as the result of the latest move on the part of the London County Council opium-smoking in the Chinese colony of the East-end will be—as an openly conducted practice, at any rate—shortly suppressed.

The Chinese colony comprises some 25 boarding-houses, situated mainly in Pennyfields, West India Dock-road, and Limehouse causeway. It has grown considerably during the last ten years, previous to which period the boarding-houses numbered only two or three, the increase being entirely due to the passion among shipowners for cheap labour. The colony is inhabited by a floating population of about 300, but fully 5,000 Chinese go through it in the course of a year. Very largely they are sailors signed on in the East and enticed to desert on arrival at the London docks by the boarding-house keepers (known as shipping masters, but actually "cimps") on the promise of higher wages.

The colony is a perfectly safe hiding place, for one Chinaman to British eyes looks exactly like any other; and in due course the men are jobbed off in whole crews at a time to fresh masters who may need them at the docks.

At present the L.C.C., while vested with powers under the Merchant Shipping Act over licensed lodging-houses, has no authority to compel a lodging-house keeper to take out a license. Accordingly the Chinese houses are, as far as the great majority is concerned, unlicensed, and outside the jurisdiction of the Council.

The Board of Trade, however, is expected shortly to make an Order in Council authorising the L.C.C. to enforce that only licensed persons shall keep seamen's lodging-houses or let lodgings to seamen in the administrative county of London, and the by-laws redrafted by the Public Health Committee, but not yet sanctioned by the Council, specifically forbid the practices of gambling and opium-smoking in such houses.

Both are carried on openly throughout the Chinese colony. A London newspaper reporter who went through some of the houses, saw "bankers" at the game of "fan tan" with gold literally in heaps on the table before them. The business is prodigious. Everywhere, too, the opium pipe is freely indulged in.

The houses are known, also, to be consistently overcrowded, but it is next to impossible to overcook, because as soon as the Council's inspector appears at any house the surplus occupants are smuggled by back exits into adjoining houses.

The Chinese have been so cunning in the past in evading such Occidental trivialities as by-laws and regulations that the total suppression of opium smoking can hardly be expected to result from the new order, which will come into force early in January. But it is, at least, bound to be very considerably modified.

With regard to these past evasions, the "language test" affords an amusing example. It was enacted, owing to the scandal of British ships being frequently manned by Chinese crews so ignorant of English that they could not understand the orders issued by their officers, that no seaman should be signed on for a British ship unless he understood a sufficiency of the language. A set of test questions was put to the Chinaman to which he was expected to give intelligent answers; but by and by the Board of Trade officials discovered that the Chinamen were being drilled beforehand in the proper answers to the questions—a ruse rendered almost ridiculously easy by the fact that the questions always came in the same order!

The rather clumsy system of cramming having been stopped the "crimps" adopted the irreproachable device of engaging an Englishman from the West and to visit the colony, and give lessons in English at half-a-crown a time. The tutorage arrangement has now been in operation for some months and tutor and scholars are said to be mutually delighted with their studies.

Intimations.

WE RECOMMEND A TRIAL

[OF OUR

OWN MAKE

PORK SAUSAGES

25 cents per lb.

THE

DAIRY FARM Co., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1909. [330]

ASAHI

BEER

SAPPORO

BEER

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

[308]

VICTORIA REGATTA.

FORTY-NINTH MEETING.

SATURDAY, December 11th, 1909.

Under the distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR, H.E. Major-General Broadwood, Commodore H. LVON, R.N., Hon. Sir HENRY MAY, Hon. BASIL R. H. TAYLOR, &c., &c.

The Committee of the V.R.C. request the pleasure of the Company of the Ladies of Hongkong on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 1 p.m. at the Reclamation, Bay View, kindly lent by Messrs. Fenwick & Co.

Miss HUTTON PORTER has kindly consented to present the Prizes at the conclusion of the races.

The Secretary's Launch will leave the Victoria Recreation Club at 12 Noon, sharp.

Admission to enclosure and stand 5s.

Soldiers and Sailors half-price.

Tickets may be obtained from the Steward, V.R.C.

Band will be in attendance.

Through tram service every few minutes.

R. L. BRIDGER, Acting Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [309]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$6.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIS & Co. Continued to noon: later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,007,819	Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ 4% = \$12.72	4%	\$995 buyers London 292
National Bank of China, Limited	90,925	7	6	£4,000 \$40,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	...	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	none	\$10 for 1908	7%	\$150 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	15	£15,000,000 \$150,000,000	Tls. 150,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2%	Tls. 120 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$150	\$100	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$2,464,902	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2%	\$890 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$7,767	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7%	\$220 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$20	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7%	\$117 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$268,712	\$27 for 1907	7 1/2%	\$375 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Malacca Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$1,985	\$1 for 1906	...	\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	NIL	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$33
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$21,490	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	7 1/2%	\$30 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	£13,755	6/11 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 1/10 = \$3.154	...	\$60 buyers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	£13,755	Final of 2/1 for 1908 and interim of 1/1 for a/c 1909	...	67 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	£68,817	\$10 for year ending 30.4.1909	4%	\$26 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$1,121	\$5 for year ending 30.4.1909	3 1/2%	\$14
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2%	\$160
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$1	\$100	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	Dr. \$155,801	\$3 for 1897	...	\$21 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Dr. Tls. 6,02	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.19	...	Tls. 350 sales
Mining.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	£1,43	Final of 1/6 making 3/1 for 1909	7%	Tls. 1930 sales
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	1	18/10	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	£4,13	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$7 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$55	\$50	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$30,102	None	...	\$62 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	55	\$50	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$345,162	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	6 1/2%	\$51 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,261	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2%	Tls. 75 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 32,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7%	Tls. 12 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 4,734	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2%	Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$24,641	\$20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$17 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$5	\$5	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$19,272	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	6 1/2%	\$275 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	\$10	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$26,475	Interim of 3/4 for account 1909	6 1/2%	\$102 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$1	\$10	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2%	\$9 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$30	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5%	\$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,500,000	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2%	Tls. 120 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	Tls. 1,000,000	\$1,968	Interim of 12 for account 1909	8 1/2%	\$44 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 12,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.19	3 1/2%	Tls. 129 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	Tls. 40,098	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	\$6 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 1,750,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.00	...	Tls. 77 1/2 ex div.
Loan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 106
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 5 for 1906	...	Tls. 450
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500 \$15,000	£648	15% per share for 1908	10%	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	£1,000 \$10,000	NIL	\$20 for 1908	...	\$12 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	£1,000 \$10,000	£61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 1/2%	\$6 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	£1,000 \$10,000	\$700,100	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2%	\$91 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	£1,000 \$10,000	\$1,407	\$1.10 for year ending 31.7.09	8 1/2%	\$16 1/2 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	£1,000 \$10,000	\$1,89	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10%	\$7 1/2 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	£1,000 \$10,000	\$3,756	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8%	\$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	£1,000 \$10,000	\$5195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6%	\$20 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$25	\$25	£1,000 \$10,000	\$7616	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10%	\$180 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	25,000	\$10	\$10	£1,000 \$10,000	\$8790	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8 1/2%	\$12 1/2 sales
Maatschappij tot Mijer, Bosch- en Landbouwplanten in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 5,475,000	1,166,822	Third of quarterly of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1909	...	Tls. 730 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 6,924	\$1,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 51 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6%	\$13 1/2
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	£1,000 \$10,000	\$1,204	None	3 1/2%	\$9 1/2 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	£1,000 \$10,000	Pa. 18,540	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2%	Tls. 111 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 1,481,000	Tls. 5,250	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	7%	\$23 1/2 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	£1,000 \$10,000	\$63	60 cents for year ending 31.5.09	5%	\$14 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	£1,000 \$10,000	\$172	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6 1/2%	\$23 buyers
United Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	£1,000 \$10,000	\$342	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2%	\$7 1/2 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	£1,000 \$10,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$3 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	£1,000 \$10,000	\$782	Interim of 12 1/2 % for account 1909	...	14 1/2
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	£1,000 \$10,000	£1,000	20% interim for 1909	...	\$67 1/2 buyers
RUBBERS.								
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	1,500,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	£1,000 \$10,000	\$11,05	2 1/2 for 1909	...	77 1/2 sellers
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$1	\$1	£1,000 \$10,000	£2,220	None	...	55 1/2 sellers
Oatfield Rubber Estate, Limited	32,650	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	£8,784	7 1/2 % interim for 1909	...	6 1/2 nominal
Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co.	110,000	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
Golconda Malay Rubber Co.	85,000	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
Highland & Lowland Para, Rubber Co. (fully paid)	181,454	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
Kamuning (Perak) Rubber, Tia & Co.	123,548	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
do. do. B shares	105,000	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	180,000	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	900,000	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
do. do. (7% pref.)	10,000	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	\$10	\$10	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
do. do. (8% pref.)	2,500	\$10	\$10	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
Ladbury Rubber Estates, Limited	6,000	\$10	\$10	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
do. do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
Sagga Rubber Company, Limited	20,000	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
Sandycroft Rubber Company	1,000	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
Sekong Rubber Company, Limited	80,000	\$100	\$100	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
Shelford Rubber Estate, Limited	65,000	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited	2,500	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
Singai Chok Rubber Estate Company, Limited	45,000	\$100	\$100	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal
Singai Kaper Rubber Company	110,000	£1	£1	£1,000 \$10,000	none	None	...	4 1/2 nominal

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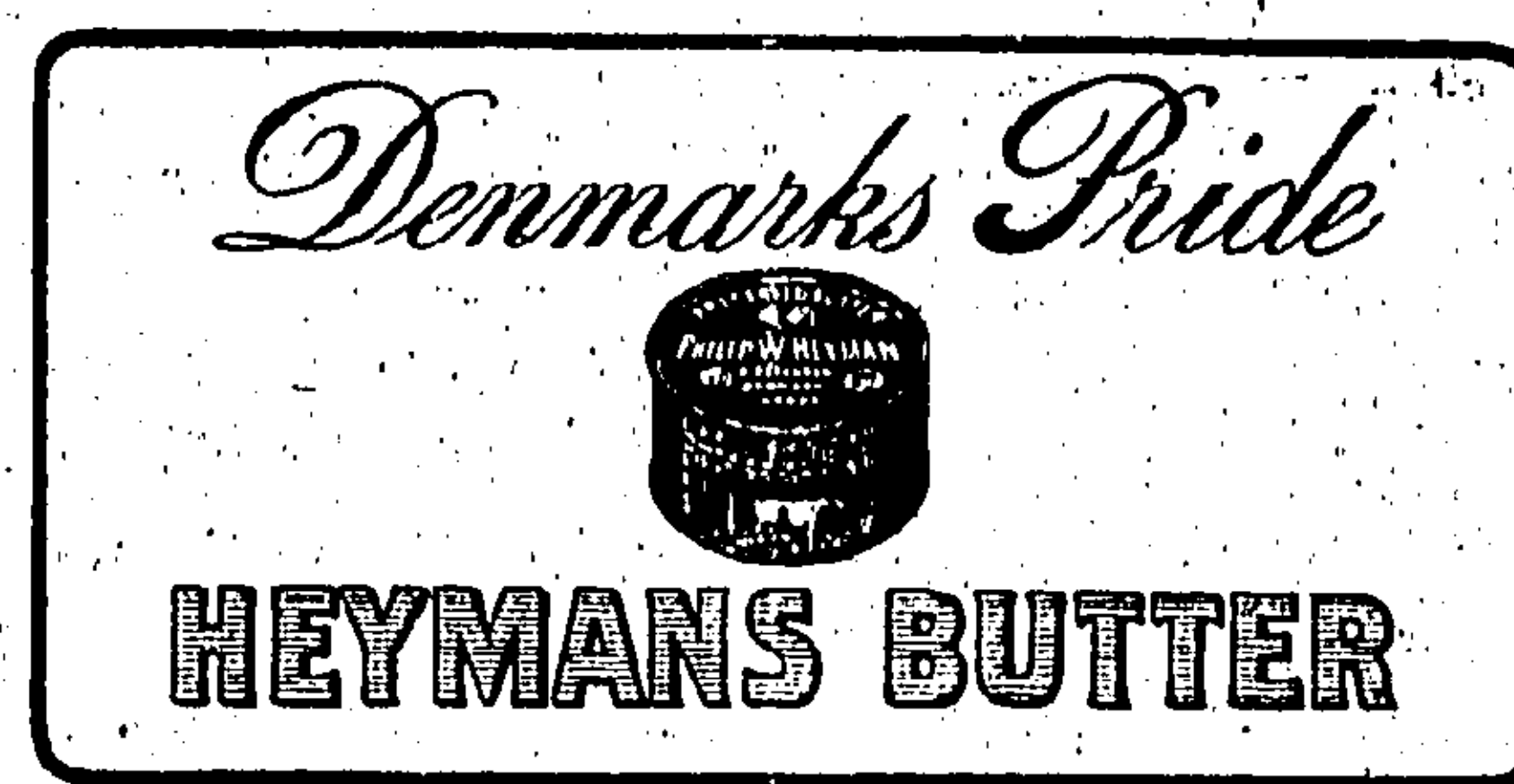
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